

ARTICLES  
AGAINST  
**THOMAS**  
BARRE OF

*Febr. 16. 1648.*

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*Printed Anno Domini 1648*

PROPOSITIONS

AND

ARTICLES

AGAINST

THOMAS

EARLE OF

STAFFORD

Febr. 16. 1640.

910-97



Printed Anno Domini 1640.

(17)  
**ARTICLES OF**  
**the Commons assembled in Par-**  
**liament, against THOMAS**

**Earle of Stafford, in maintenance**  
**of their accusation, whereby he**  
**stands charged of high**  
**Treason.**

**T**HAT he the said THOMAS Earle of Staff-  
ford, hath trayterously endeavoured  
to subvert the fundamentall Lawes  
and government of the Realme of  
England and Ireland, and to breake  
thereof to introduce an arbitrary and  
tyrannicall Government, against Law, which he hath  
declared by trayterous words, counsaile, and actions;  
and by giving his Majesty advice, by force of Armes  
to compell his loyal subjects to submit therunto.

That he hath trayterously assumed to himselfe Re-  
gall power over the lives, liberties, persons, lands, and  
goods of his Majesties subjects in England and Ireland,  
and hath exercised the same tyrannically, to the sub-  
version

(21)  
version and undoing of many both of Peers and others  
of his Majesties liege people.

III.

That the better to enrich and enable himselfe to goe  
through with his traiterous designs, he hath detain-  
ed a great part of his Majesties revenue, without gi-  
ving legall account; and hath taken great summes out  
of the Exchequer, converting them to his owne use,  
when his Majesty was necessitated for his owne ur-  
gent occasions, and his Army had beene a long time  
unpaid.

IV.  
That he hath traiterously abused the power and au-  
thority of his government, to the increasing, counte-  
nancing and encouraging of Papists, that so he might  
settle a mutuall dependance and confidence betwixt  
himselfe and that party, and by their helpe prosecute,  
and accomplish his malicious and ty rannical designs.

V.

That he hath maliciously endeavoured to stirre up  
enmity and hostility betweene his Majesties subjects  
of England, and those of Scotland.

VI.

That he hath traiterously broken the great trust re-  
posed in him by his Majesty, of Lieutenant generall  
of his Army, by wilfully betraying dyvers of his Ma-  
jesties subjects to death, his Army to a dishonourable  
defeat by the Scots at Newborne, and the Towne of  
Newcastle into their hands, to the end, that by the  
effusion of blood, by dishonour, and so great a losse  
of Newcastle, his Majesties Realme of England might  
be engaged in a Nationall and irreconcilable quarrell  
with the Scots.

VII.

That to preserve himselfe from being questioned  
for those and other his traiterous courses, he laboured



to subvert the right of Parliaments, and the ancient course of Parliamentary proceedings, and by false and malicious slanders to incense his Majesty against Parliaments. By which words, counsels, and actions, he hath traiterously, and contrary to his Allegiance, laboured to alienate the hearts of the Kings liege people from his Majesty, to set a division betwene them, and to ruine and destroy his Majesties Kingdomes, for which they impeach him of high Treason against our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and dignity.

And he the said Earle of Strifford was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Lieutenant generall of the Army there, *viz.* his most excellent Majesty for his Kingdomes, both of England and Ireland, and the Lord President of the North, during the time that all and every the crimes and offences before set forth, were done and committed, and he the said Earle was Lieutenant generall of all his Majesties Army in the North parts of England, during the time that the crimes and offences in the fifth and sixth Articles set forth, were done and committed.

## IX.

And the said Commons by protestations, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusation or impeachment against the said Earle, and also of replying to the answers that he the said Earle shall make unto the said Articles, or to any of them, and of offering proofes also of the premises, or any of them, or any other impeachment or accusation that shall be exhibited by them, as the cause shall according to the course of Parliaments require, doe pray that the said Earle may bee put to answer for all and every the premises, that such proceedings, examinations, tryals, and judgements may be upon every of them had and used, as is agreeable to Law & Justice.



THE  
Further Impeachment of *Thomas*  
Earle of Strafford, by the Commons  
assembled in Parliament,

1640.



Whereas the said Commons have already exhibited Articles against the said Earle, formerly expressed &c. Now the said Commons doe further impeach the said Earle; as followeth,

I.

That he the said Earle of Strafford the 21. of March, in the eighth yeare of his now Majesties reigne, was president of the Kings Councell in the Northernne parts of England.

That the said Earle being President of the said Councell on the 21. day of March, a Commission under the great Scale of England, with certaine schedules of Instructions thereto annexed, was directed to the said Earle, or others the Commissioners therein named, whereby amongst other things, power and authority is limited to the said Earle, and others the Commissioners therein named, to heare and determine all causes and misdemeanours, suits, debates, con-

controversies, and demands, causes, things, and matters, whatsoever therein contained; and within certain precincts in the said Northern parts therein specified, and in such manner as by the said Schedule is limited and appointed.

That amongst other things in the said Instructions, it is directed that the said President and others therein appointed, shall heare and determine according to the course of proceedings in the Court of Star Chamber, divers offences, deceits and falsities therein mentioned, whether the same be provided for by the Acts of Parliament, or not, so that the Fines imposed be not lesse then by Act or Acts of Parliament provided for by those offences is appointed.

That also amongst other things in the said Instructions, it is directed that the said President, and others therein appointed, have power to examine, heare and determine, according to the course of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, all manner of complaints for any matter within the said precincts, as well concerning lands, tenements, and hereditaments, either freehold, Customary, or Copy-hold, as Lease, and other things therein mentioned, and to stay proceedings in the Court of Common Law by Injunction, or otherwise, by all wayes and meanes as is used in the Court of Chancery.

And although the former Presidents of the said Council had never put in practice both Instructions, nor had they any such Instructions, yet the said Earle in the month of May, in the said 8. yeare, and divers yeares following, did put in practice, exercise, and use, and caused to be used and put in practice the said Commission and Instructions, and did direct and exercise

an exorbitant and unlawfull power and jurisdiction on the persons and estates of his Majesties subjects in those parts, and did dis-inherit divers of his Majesties subjects in those parts of their inheritances, sequestred their possessions, and did fine, ranfome, punish and imprison them, and caused them to be fined, ranfomed, punished and imprisoned, to their ruine and destruction, and namely, Sir *Coniers Darcy*, Sir *John Bourcher*, and divers others, against the Lawes, and in subversion of the same. And the said Commission and Instructions were procured and issued by the advice of the said Earle.

And he the said Earle, to the intent that such illegall and unjust power might bee exercised with the greater licence, and will, did advise, countell, and procure further directions in and by the said Instructions to be given, that no prohibition be granted at all, but in cases where the said Countell shall exceed the limits of the said instructions: And that if any Writ of *Habeas Corpus* be granted, the party bee nor discharged till the party performe the Decree and Order of the said Countell.

And the said Earle in the thirteenth year of his now Majesties reigne, did procure a new Commission to himselfe and others therein appointed, with the said Instructions, and other unlawfull additions.

That the said Commission and Instructions were procured by the solicitation and advice of the said Earle of Strafford.

## II.

That shortly after the obtaining of the said Commission dated the 21. of March, in the eighth year of his

his now Majesties reigne (to wit) the last day of August then next following, hee the said Earle (to bring his Majesties liege people into a dislike of his Majesty and of his Government, and to terrifie the Iustices of the Peace from executing of the Lawes: he the said Earle, being then President, as aforesaid, and a Iustice of Peace) did publikely at the Assises held for the County of Yorke, in the City of Yorke, in and upon the said last day of August, declare and publish before the people there attending for the administration of justice according to the Law, and in the presence of the Iustices sitting: *That some of the Iustices were all for Law, but they should finde that the Kings little finger, should be heavier than the loynes of the Law.*

That the Realme of Ireland having beene time out of minde annexed to the Imperiall Crowne of this his Majesties Realme of England, and governed by the same Lawes: the said Earle being Lord Deputy of that Realme, to bring this Majesties liege people of that Kingdome likewise into dislike of his Majesties government, and intending the subversion of the fundamentall Lawes and settled government of that Realme, and the distraction of his Majesties liege people there, did upon the 30. day of September, in the ninth yeare of his Majesties now reigne, in the City of Dublin, (the chiefe City of that Kingdome) where his Majesties Privie Councell, and Courts of Iustice doe ordinarily reside, and whither the Nobility and Gentry of that Realme doe usually resort for justice) in a publike Speech before divers of the Nobility and Gentry, and before the Maior, Aldermen, and Recorder, and many Citizens of Dublin, and other his Majesties liege people, declare and publish, *that Ireland was a conquered Nation, and that the King might*

doe with them what hee pleased; and speaking of the Charters of the former King of England made to that City, he further said, that these Charters were nothing worth, and did binde the King no further then he pleased.

## IV.

That Richard Earle of Corke, having sued our Proceesse in course of Law for recovery of his possessions, from which he was put by colour of an order made by the said Earle of Strafford, and the Councell Table of the said Realme of Ireland. The said Earle of Strafford, upon a paper Petition without legall proceeding, did the 30. day of February, in the 11. yeare of his now Majesties reigne, threaten the said Earle of Corke (being then a Peere of the said Realme) to imprison him, unlesse he would surcease his suit, and said, *That hee would have neither Law nor Lawyers dispute or question any of his orders.* And the 30. day of March, in the said 11. yeare of the said Earle of Strafford, speaking of an order of the said Councell Table of that Realme, made in the time of King James, which concerned a Lease which the said Earle of Corke claimed in certaine Rectories or Tithes, which the said Earle of Corke alledged to be of no force, said, *That he would make the said Earle and all his kindred know, as long as hee had the government there, any Act of State, there made, or to be made, should be as binding to the subjects of that Kingdome, as an Act of Parliament.* And did question the said Earle of Corke in the Castle chamber, upon pretence of breach of the said order of Councell Table, and did sundry other cruelties, and for upon sundry other occasions, by his words and speeches arrogated to himselfe power above the fundamentall Lawes, and established Government of that Kingdome, and scorned the said Lawes and established Government.

## V. That



## V.

That according to such his declarations and speeches, the said Earle of Strafford did use and exercise a power above, and against, to the subversion of the said fundamentall Lawes, and stablished government of the said Realme of Ireland, extending such his power to the goods, free-holds, inheritances, liberties, and lives of his Majesties subjects of the said Realme, viz. The said Earle of Strafford the 12. day of December, *anno Dom. 1635*, in the time of full peace, did in the said Realme of Ireland, give and procure to be given against the Lord Mount-Norris (then and yet a Peer of Ireland, and then Vice-Treasurer and Receiver generall of the Realme of Ireland, and one of the principall Secretaries of State, and Keeper of the Privie Signet of the said Kingdome) a sentence of death by a Councell of warre called together by the said Earle of Strafford, without any warrant or authority of Law, or offence deserving any such punishment. And hee the said Earle did also at Dublin within the said Realms of Ireland, in the moneth of March, in the 14. years of his Majesties reigne, without any legall or due proceedings or tryall, give or cause to be given, a sentence of death against one other of his Majesties subjects, whose name is yet unknowne, and caused him to bee put to death in execution of the said sentence.

## VI.

That the said Earle of Strafford, without any legall proceedings, and upon a paper Petition of *Richard Ralstone*, did cause the said L. Mount-Norris to be dis- seized and put out of possession of his free-hold and inheritance of his Mannor of Tymore in the County of Armagh, in the Kingdome of Ireland, the said Lord Mount-Norris having bene two yeares before in quiet possession thereof.



## VII.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, in the Terme of Holy Trinitle, in the 13. yeare of his new Majesties Reigne; did cause a case comonly called *the case of Tenures upon dispositive titles*, to be made and drawne up without any jury or triall, or other legall proceffe, and without the content of parties, and did then procure the Judges of the said Realme of *Ireland* to deliver their opinions and resolutions to that case, and by colour of *such opinion*, did without any legall proceeding, cause *Thomas Lord Dillon*, a Peer of the said Realme of *Ireland*, to be put out of possession of divers Lands and Tenements, being his free hold in the County of *Magu and Roscomen*, in the said Kingdome, and divers others of his Majesties subjects to be also put out of possession, and disseized of their freehold by colour of the same resolution, without legall proceedings, whereby many hundreds of his Majesties subjects were undone, and their families utterly ruined.

## VIII.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* upon a petition of *Sir John Gifford* Knight, the first day of February, in the said 13. yeare of his Majesties Reigne, without any legall proceffe, made a Decree or order against *Adam Viscount Loftis of Elie*, a Peere of the said Realme of *Ireland*, and Lord Chancellour of *Ireland*, and did cause the said Viscount to be imprisoned and kept close prisoner on pretence of disobedience to the said decree or order.

And the said Earle without any authority, and contrary to his commission, required and commanded the said Lord Viscount to yield unto him the great Seale of  
the

*the Realm of Ireland which was then in his custody; by his Majesties command, and imprisoned the said Chancellor for not obeying such his command.*

*And without any legall proceedings, did in the same thirteenth yeare imprison George Earle of Kildare, a Peere of Ireland, against law thereby to enforce him to submit his title to the Mannor and Lordship of Castle Leigh in the Queens County; (being of great yearly value) to the said Earle of Straffords will and pleasure, and kept him a yeare prisoner: for the said cause, two months whereof he kept him close prisoner, and refused to enlarge him, notwithstanding his Majesties letters for his enlargement to the said Earle of Strafford directed.*

And upon a Petition exhibited in October, 1635. by Thomas Hibbotts against dame Mary Hibbotts Widdow, to him the said Earle of Strafford, the Earle of Strafford recommended the said Petition to the Councell Table of Ireland, where the most part of the Councell gave their vote and opinion for the said Lady, but the said Earle finding fault herewith, caused an order to be entred against the said Lady, and threatened her, that if she refused to submit thereunto, he would imprison her, and fine her five hundred pound that if she continued obstinate, hee would continue her imprisonment, and double her fine every moneth by moneth, whereof she was enforced to relinquish her estate in the land questioned in the said Petition, which shortly was conveyed to Sir Robert Meredith; to the use of the said Earle of Strafford.

And the said Earle in like manner did imprison divers others of his Majesties subjects upon pretence of disobedience to his orders and decrees, and other illegall command by him made for pretended debts,

titles of Land, and other causes in an arbitrary and extrajudiciall course, upon paper Petitions to him preferred, and no other cause legally depending.

## IX.

That the said Earle of Strafford the 16. day of February, in the 12. yeare of his now Majesties reigne, assuming to himselfe a power above and against Law, tooke upon him by a generall Warrant under his hand, to give power to the Lord Bishop of Downe, and Connor his Chancellor, or Chancellors, to their severall Officers thereto to be appointed, to attach and arrest the bodies of all such of the meaner and poorer sort, where after citation should either refuse to appear before them, or appearing should omit, or deny to performe, or undergoe all lawfull *decrees, sentences, and orders, issued, imposed, or given out against them, and them to commit and keepe in the next Gaale until they should either performe such sentences, or put in sufficient Baile to shew some reason before the Councell Table, of such their contempt and neglect*, and the sayd Earle the day and yeare last mentioned, signed and issued a Warrant to that effect, and made the like Warrant to send all other Bishops and their Chancellors in the said Realme of Ireland to the same effect.

## X.

That the said Earle of Strafford being Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy of Ireland, *procured the Customes of the Merchandizes exported out, and imported into that Realme, to be farmed to his owne use.*

And in the ninth yeare of his now Majesties reigne, he having then interest in the said Customes (to advance his owne gaine and lucre) did cause and procure the native commodities of Ireland, to be rated  
in

in the booke of Rates for the Customes (according to which the Customes were usually gathered) at farre greater values and prices, then in truth they were worth; (that is to say) every hide at 20. shillings, which in truth was worth but five shillings: every stone of Wooll at thirteene shillings foure pence, though the same ordinarily were worth but five shillings, at the utmost but nine shillings; by which meanes the Custome which before was but a twentieth part of the true value of the commodity, was enhanced sometimes to a fifth part, and sometimes to a fourth, and sometimes to a third part of the true value, to the great oppression of the subjects, and decay of Merchandize.

# XI.

That the said Earle, in the ninth yeare of his now Majesties reigne, did by his owne will and pleasure, and for his owne lucre, restraine the exportation of the commodities of that Kingdome without his licence, as namely Pipe-staves, and other commodities, and then raised great summes of money for licensing of exportation of those commodities, and dispensation of the said restraints imposed on them, by which meanes the Pipe-staves were raised from foure pound ten shillings, or five pound per thousand to ten pound, and sometimes eleven pound per thousand, and other commodities were enhanced in the like proportion, and by the same meanes by him the said Earle,

# XII.

That the said Earle being Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the ninth day of January, in the thirteenth yeare of his Majesties reigne, did then under colour to regulate the importation of Tobacco into the said Realme of Ireland, issue a Proclamation in his Majesties name, prohibi-

prohibiting the importation of Tobacco without licence of him and the Councell, there from &c after the first day of *May An. Dom. 1658.* after which restraint, the said Earle, notwithstanding the said restraint, caused divers great quantities of Tobacco to be imported to his owne use, and frughted divers ships with Tobacco, which he imported to his owne use: and that if any ship brought Tobacco into any Port there, the said Earle and his Agents used to buy the same to his owne use, at their own price. *And if that the owners refused to let him have the same at under values, then they were not permitted to vent the same:* by which undue meanes, the Earle having gotten the whole traffique of Tobacco, into his owne hands, he sold it at great and excessive prices, such as he list to impose for his own profit.

And the more to assure the said Monopoly of Tobacco, he the said Earle on the 23. of february, in the thirteenth yeare aforesaid, did issue another Proclamation commanding that none should put to sale any Tobacco by whole-sale, from and after the last day of May, then next following but what should be made up into Rolls, and the same sealed with two scales by himselfe appointed, one at each end of the Roll. And such as was not sealed to be seized, appointing six pence the pound for a reward to such persons as should seize the same: and the persons in whose custody the unsealed Tobacco should be found to be committed to Gaole, which last proclamation was covered by a pretence for the restraining the sale of unwholesome Tobacco, but it was truly to advance the said Monopoly.

Which Proclamation the said Earle did rigorously put in execution, by ceazing the goods, fining, imprisoning, whipping, and putting the offenders against the same Proclamation, on the pillory, as namely,

*Barnaby*

*Samuel Hubbard, Edward Cowen, John Turner, and divers others;* and made the Officers of State, and Iustices of Peace, and other Officers to serve him in compassing and executing these unjust and undue courses. By which trickeries and unjust Monopolies, the said Earle raised 200000 pounds *per annum* gain to himselfe. And yet the said Earle: though hee in-  
 enhanced the Customs, where it concerned the Merchants in generall, yet threw downe the Impost formerly taken on Tobacco from six pence the pound to three pence the pound, it being for his owne profit to doe. And the said Earle; by the same, and other rigorous and undue meanes, raised severall other Monopolies and unlawfull exactions for his owne gaine, *viz.* on Search, Iron pots, Glasses, Tobacco pipes, and severall other commodities, and

## XIII.

That Flax being one of the principall and native commodities of that Kingdome of Ireland, the said Earle having gotten great quantities thereof into his hands, and growing on his owne Lands, did issue out severall Proclamations, *viz.* one dated the one and twentieth day of May, in the 11. of his Majesties reigne, and the other dated the one and thirtieth of January in the same yeare, thereby prescribing and enjoying the working of Flax into Yarne and Thread, and the ordering of the same in such wayes wherein the Natives of that Kingdome were unpractised and unskilfull: which Proclamations so issued, were, by his Commands and Warrants to his Majesties Iustices of Peace, and other Officers, and by other rigorous meanes put in execution, and the Flax wrought or ordered in other manner then as the said Proclamation prescribed, was seized and employed to the use of him and his agents, and there-



by the said Earle endeavoured to gaine, and did gain in effect the sole sale of that native commodity.

#### XIV.

That the said Earle of Strafford, by Proclamation dated the sixteenth day of October, in the fourteenth yeare of his Majesties reigne, did impose upon the Owners, Masters, Purfers, and Boatswaines of every Ship, a new and unlawfull oath, *viz.* that they (two or more of them) immediately after the arrivall of any Ship within any Port or Creeke in the said Kingdome of Ireland, should give in a true invoice of the outward bulke of Wares and Merchandises, and number of goods, and the qualities and condition of the said goods, as far to them as should be knowne, the names of the severall Merchants proprietours of the said goods, and the places from whence they were fraughted, and whicher they were bound to discharge: which Proclamation was accordingly put in execution, and sundry persons enforced to take the said unlawfull Oath.

That the said Earle of Strafford trayterously and wickedly devised and contrived by force of Armes in a warlike manner to subdue the Subjects of the said Realme of Ireland, to bring them under his tyrannicall power and will, and in pursuance of his wicked and trayterous purposes aforesaid, the said Earle of Strafford in the eighth yeare of his Majesties Reigne, did by his owne authority, without any warrant or colour of Law, taxe and impose great summes of money upon the Townes of Baltemore, Baudenbridge, Talowe, and divers other Townes and places in the said Realme of Ireland, and did cause the same to be levied upon the Inhabitants of those Townes by troops of Souldiers, with force and armes,



armes in a warlike manner. And on the ninth day of March, in the twelfth yeare of his now Majesties reigne, trayterously did give authority unto *Robert Savile* a Serjeant at Armes, and to the Captaines of the Companies of Souldiers, in severall parts of that Realme, to send such numbers of Souldiers to lye on the Lands and Houses of such as would not conform to his orders, untill they should render obedience to his said orders and warrants, and after such submission (and not before) the said Souldiers to return to their Garrisons. And did also issue the like Warrants unto divers others, which Warrants were in warlike manner, with force and Armes put in execution accordingly, and by such warlike meanes did force divers of his Majesties subjects of that Realme to submit themselves to his unlawfull commands.

And in the said twelfth yeare of his Majesties reigne, the said Earle of Strafford did trayterously cause certaine troopes of horse and foot, armed in warlike manner, and in warlike aray, with force and armes, to expell *Richard Butler* from the possession of Castle-Cumber, in the Territory of Idough, in the said Realme of Ireland, and did likewise and in like warlike manner, expell divers of his Majesties Subjects from their houses, families, and possessions, as namely *Edward Brenman, Owen Oberman, Patrick Oberman, Sir Cyprian Horsfield*, and divers others, to the number of about a hundred families, and tooke and imprisoned them and their wives, and carried them prisoners to Dublin, and detained them untill they did yeeld up, surrender, or release their respective estates and rights.

And the said Earle, in like warlike manner, bath, during his government of the said Kingdoms of Ireland, subdued.

*subdued divers others of his Majesties Subjects unto his will, and thereby and by the manner aforesaid, hath levied Warre within the said Realme, against his Majesty and his liege people of that Kingdome.*

# XVI

That the said Earle of Strafford, the two and twentieth of February, in the seventh yeare of his now Majesties reight, intending to oppresse the said subjects of Ireland, did make a proposition, and obtained from his Majesty an allowance, that no complaint of injustice or oppression done in Ireland, should be received in England against any, unless it first appeared, that the party made first his address to him the said Earle: and the said Earle having by such usurped tyrannicall and exorbitant power, expressed in the former Articles, destroyed the Peeres and other subjects of that Kingdome of Ireland, in their lives, consciences, land, liberties, and estates, the said Earle to the intent the better to maintaine and strengthen his power, and to bring the people into a disaffection of his Majesty, as aforesaid, did use his Majesties name in the execution of his said power. And to prevent the subjects of that Realme of all meanes of complaints to his Majesty, and of redresse against him and his agents, did issue a Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of September, in the eleventh yeare of his Majesties reight, thereby commanding all the Nobility, undertakers and others, who held estates and offices in the said Kingdome (except such as were employed in his Majesties service, or attending in England by his speciall command) to make their personall residence in the said Kingdome of Ireland, and not to depart thence without licence of himselfe. And the said Earle hath since issued other Proclamations to the same

same purpose, by meanes whereof the subjects of the said Realme are restrained from seeking redresse against the oppressions of the said Earle, without his licence: which Proclamation the said Earle hath by severall rigorous wayes, as by fine, imprisonment, and otherwise, put in execution on his Majesties subjects, at namely, one ——— Parry, and others, who came over onely to complaine of the exorbitances and oppressions of the said Earle.

## XVII.

That the said Earle having by such meanes as aforesaid, subverted the government and Laws of the Kingdome of Ireland, did in March in the sixteenth yeare of his Majesties reigne, in scandall of his Majesty, of all his Kingdomes, and in further execution of his wicked purposes aforesaid, speaking of the Armies in Ireland, declare, that his Majesty was so well pleased with the Army of Ireland, and the consequence thereof, that his Majesty would certainly make the same a patterne for all his three kingdoms.

## XVIII.

That the said Earle of Strafford, for the better effecting of his trayterous designs and wicked purposes, did endeavour to draw dependency upon himselfe of the Papists in both Kingdomes of England and Ireland, and to that end during the time of his government in Ireland, hee restored divers Frieries and Masse-houses (which had beene formerly suppressed by the precedent Deputies of that Kingdome, two of which houses were in the City of Dublin, and had beene assigned to the use of the University there) to the pretended owners thereof, who have since employed the same to the increase of the Popish Religion.

And in the moneths of May and Iune last, the said Earle did raise an Army in the said Realme of Ireland, consisting of eight thousand foot, all of which, except one thousand, or thereabouts, were Papists, and the said one thousand were drawne out of the old Army there consisting of two thousand foot, and in their places there were a thousand Papists, or thereabouts, put into the said old Army by the said Earle.

And the more to ingage and tye the new Army of Papists to himselfe, and to encourage them, and to discourage and weare out the old Army, the said Earle did so provide; That the said new Army of Papists were duly payd, and had all necessities provided for them, and permitted the exercise of their Religion, but the said old Army were for the space of one whole yeare and upwards unpaid.

And that the said Earle being appointed a Commissioner within eleven severall Counties in the Northerne parts of England, for compounding with Reculants for their forfeitures due to his Majesty, which Commission beareth date the eight day of Iuly, in the fifth yeare of his Majesties Reigne that now is, and being also receiver of the Composition money thereby arising, and of other debts, duties, and penalties for his Majesties use, by Letters Patents, dated the ninth day of the said Iuly: Hee, to engage the said Reculants to him; did compound with them at low and under rates, and provided that they should bee discharged of all proceedings against them, in all his Majesties Courts, both Temporall and Ecclesiasticall, in manifest breach of, and contrary

to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, in that be-  
haffe established.

# XIX

That the said Earle having taxed and levied the said  
impositions, and raised the said Monopolies, and com-  
mitted the said oppressions in his Majesties name, and  
as by his Majesties Royall command, he the said Earle  
in May the fiftenth yeare of his Majesties Reigne, did  
of his owne authority contrive and frame a new and  
unusall oath, by the purport whereof among many o-  
ther things, the party taking the said oath, was to  
swear that he should not protest against any of his  
Majesties Royall commands, but submit themselves in  
all obedience thereunto. Which oath he so contrived  
to enforce the same on the subjects of the Scottish  
Nation, inhabiting in Ireland, and out of a hatred to the  
said Nation, & to put them to a discontent with his Ma-  
jesty and his government there, and compelled divers  
of his Majesties said subjects there to take the said oath,  
some he grievously fined and imprisoned, and others  
he destroyed: and taxed and namely, the 10. of Octo-  
ber, *anno Dom. 1639.* he fined *Henry Steward* and  
his wife; who refused to take the same oath five thou-  
sand pounds a peece, and their two daughters and  
*James Gray* three thousand pounds a peece, and impris-  
oned them for not paying the said fines. The said  
*Henry Stewards* wife and daughters and *James Gray*,  
being the Kings liege people of the said Scottish Na-  
tion, and divers others be used in the like manner; and  
the said Earle upon this occasion did declare, that  
the said oath did not onely oblige them in point  
of allegiance to his Majesty, and acknowledgement  
of his Supremacy onely, but so the Ceremonies  
and government of the Church established; or to  
be

be established by his Majesties royall Authority: and said, that the refusers to obey, he would profuse to the blood,

XX.

That the said Earle in the 15. and 16. yeeres of his Majesties reigne, and divers yerres past, laboured and endeavoured to beget in his Majesty an ill opinion of his Subjects, namely, those of the Scottish nation, and divers and sundry times: and especially since the pacification made by his Majesty with his said subjects of Scotland in summer, in the fiftenth yeere of his Majesties reigne: he, the said Earle did labour and endeavour to perswade, incite, and provoke his Majesty to an offensive warre against his said subjects of the Scottish Nation: and the said Earle, by his counsell, actions, and endeavours, both heere and in principall and chief incendiary, of the warre and discord between his Majesty and his subjects of England, and the said subjects of Scotland, and hath declared, and advised his Majesty, that the demand made by the Scots in this Parliament were a sufficient cause of warre against them. The said Earle having formerly expressed the height and rancor of his minde towards his subjects of the Scottish Nation, viz. the tenth day of October, in the fiftenth yeere of his Majesties reigne, he said that the Nation of the Scots were rebels, and traitors; and he being then about to come to England, he then further said, that if it pleased his Master (meaning his Majesty) to send him back againe, he would roote out of the said Kingdoms (meaning the Kingdoms of Ireland) the Scottish Nation both root and branch. Some Lords, and others who had taken the said oath in the precedence Article only excepted: and the said Henrich called divers of the said Ships and goods of the Scots to be stayed, seized, and molested, to the intent to set on the said warre.

XXI. That



That the said Earle of Strafford, shortly after his speeches mentioned in the last precedent Article, to wit, in the fifteenth yeare of his Majesties Reigne, came into this Realme of England, and was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued his government of that Kingdome by a Deputy: At his arrivall hère, finding that his Majesty with much wisdom and goodnesse, had composed the troubles in the North, and had made a pacification with his Subjects of Scotland, he laboured by all meanes to procure his Majesty to breake that pacification, incensing his Majesty against his Subjects of that Kingdome, and the proceedings of the Parliament there. And having incensed his Majesty to an offensive war against the said Subjects of Scotland, by Sea and by Land; and by protest therof, to raise Forces for the maintenance of that warre: he counselled his Majesty to call a Parliament in England, yet the said Earle intended, if the said proceedings of that Parliament should not be such as would stand with the said Earle of Straffords mischievous designs, he would then procure his Majesty to breake the same, and by waies of force and power to raise monie upon the said Subjects of this Kingdome.

And for the encouragement of his Majesty to hearken to his advice, he did before his Majesty and his Privy Councell, then sitting in Councell, make a large Declaration, that he would serve his Majesty in any other way, in case the Parliament should not supply him.

XCL

That in the month of March, before the beginning of the last Parliament, the said Earle of Strafford went into Ireland, and presented that the Parliament of that

Kingdome



Kingdome to declare their assistance in a war against the Scots. And gave directions for the raising of an Army consisting of 8000. foot, and 1000. horse, being for the most part Papists, as aforesaid. And confederating with one Sir George Radcliffe, did together with him the said Sir George, traitorously conspire to imploy the said Army for the ruine and destruction of the Kingdome of England, and of his Majesties Subjects, and of altering and subverting of the fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.

And shortly after the said Earle of Strafford returned into England, and to sundry persons declared his opinion to be, that his Majesty should first try the Parliament here, and if that did not supply him according to his occasions, he might then use his Prerogative as hee pleased, to levie what he needed, and that he should be acquitted both of God and man, if he tooke some other courses to supply himself, though it were against the will of his Subjects,

XXIII. That upon the thirteenth day of Aprill last, the Parliament of England met, and the Commons house (then being the representative Body of all the Commons in the Kingdome) did according to the trust reposed in them, enter into debate and consideration of the great grievances of this Kingdom, both in respect of Religion, and the publique Libertie of the Kingdome, and his Majestie referring chiefly to the said Earle of Strafford, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the ordering and disposing of all matters concerning the Parliament: He the said Earle of Strafford, with the assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty by sundry speeches and messages, to urge the the said Commons house to enter into some resolution for

for his Majesties supply, for maintenance of his warre against his Subjects of Scotland, before any course was taken for the reliefe of the great and pressing grievances, wherewith the Kingdome was then afflicted. Whereupon, a demand was then made from his Majesty of twelve Subsidies, for the release of Ship-money onely; and while the said Commons then assembled (with expressions of great affection to his Majesty and his service) were in debate and consideration of some supply, before resolution by them made, Hec the said Earle of Strafford, with the helpe and assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty to dissolve the last Parliament, upon the fifth day of May last: and upon the same day, the said Earle of Strafford did treacherously, falsely, and maliciously endeavour to incense his Majesty against his loving and faithfull Subjects, who had beene members of the said house of Commons, by telling his Majesty, they had denied to supply him. And afterwards upon the same, did treacherously and wickedly counsell and advise his Majesty to this effect, viz. that having tryed the affections of his people, he was loose and absolved from all rules of government, and was to doe every thing that power would admit, and that his Majesty had tryed all wayes, and was refused, and should bee acquitted both of God and man, and that he had an Army in Ireland (meaning the Army above mentioned, consisting of Papists, his dependants as is aforesaid) which he might imploy to reduce this Kingdome to obedience.

## XXIV.

That in the same month of May, he the said Earle of Strafford, falsly, treacherously, and maliciously, published and declared before others of his Majesties Privy Councell, that the Parliament of England had forsaken the King, and that in denying to supply the King, they had given him the advantage to supply himself by other waies: and divers other times he did maliciously, wickedly, and falsly publish and declare, that seeing the Parliament had refused to supply his Majesty in the ordinary and usuall way, the King might provide for the Kingdome in such waies as hee should hold fit, and that he was not to suffer himself to be mastered by the forwardnesse of the people.

And having so maliciously slandered the said house of Commons, he did with the helpe and advice of the said Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Finch, late Lord Keeper of the great Seale of England: cause to be printed, and published in his Majesties name, a false and scandalous book, entitled his Majesties Declaration of the causes that moved him to dissolve the last Parliament, full of bitter and malicious invectives, and false and scandalous assertions against the said house of Commons.

## XXV.

That not long after the dissolution of the said last Parliament, (*viz.* In the months of May and June) he the said Earle of Strafford did advise the King to goe on rigorously in leavying of the Ship-money, and did procure the Sheriffs of severall Counties to be sent for, for not levying the Ship-money, divers of which were threatned by him to be tued in the Star-chamber, and afterwards by his advice were tued in the Star-chamber, for not levying the same, and divers of his Majesties loving subjects were sent for and imprisoned

prisoned by his advice, about that and other illegal payments.

And a great loane of a hundred thousand pounds was demanded of the City of London, and the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen and the Sheriffs of the said City, were often sent for by his advice to the Council Table, to give an account of their proceedings in raising of Ship-money, and furthering of that loane, and were required to certifie the names of such Inhabitants of the said City as were fit to lend which they with much humility refusing to doe, he the said Earle of Strafford did use these or the like speeches: *viz.* That they deserved to be put to fine and Ransome, and that no good would be done with them, till an example were made of them, and that they were laid by the heels, and some of the Aldermen hanged up.

## XXVI.

That the said Earle of Strafford by his wicked counsell having brought his Majesty into excessive charges without any just cause, he did in the month of July last (for the support of the said great charges) counsell and approve two dangerous and wicked projects: *viz.*

To seize upon the Bullion and the money in the Mint.

And to base his Majesties coin with the mixtures of brass.

And accordingly hee procured one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, which was then in the Mint, and belonging to divers Merchants, Strangers and others, to be seized on, and stayed to his Majesties use. And when divers Merchants of London, owners of the said Bullion, came to his house to let him understand the great mischief that course would produce here and in other parts, what prejudice it would bee to the Kingdome, by discrediting the Mint, and hindring

bring the importation of Bullion: he the said Earle told them, that the City of London dealt uncharitably and unthankfully with his Majesty: & that they were more ready to helpe the rebell, then to helpe his Majesty: and that if any hurt came to them, they might thanke themselves: and that it was the course of other Princes to make use of such monies to serve their occasions.

And when in the same month of July the Officers of his Majesties Mint came to him, and gave him divers reasons against the imbasing of the said money, he told them that the French King did use to send Commissaries of horse with commission to search into mens estates, and to peruse their accompts, that so they may know what to levie of them by force; which they did accordingly levie: and turning to the Lord Cottington then present, said, *That this was a point worthy his Lordships consideration.*

XXVII.

That in or about the month of August last he was made Lieutenant generall of all his Majesties forces in the Northerne parts against the Scots, and being at Yorke did in the month of September by his own authority, and without any lawfull warrant, impose a Tax on his Majesties subjects in the County of Yorke, of 8. pence *per diem*, for maintenance of every Souldier of the trained Bands of that County, which summes of money he caused to bee levied by force. And to the end to compell his Majesties subjects out of feare and terror to yeeld to the payment of the same, hee did declare that hee would commit them that refused the payment thereof, and the souldiers should be satisfied out of their estates; and they that refused it, were in very little better condition then of high Treason.

That in the monthes of September and October last, he the said Earle of Strafford being certified of the Scottish Army comming into the Kingdome, and hee the said Earle of Strafford being Lieutenant generall of his Majesties Army, did not provide for the defence of the Towne of Newcastle as he ought to have done, but suffered the same to be lost, that so he might the more incense the English against the Scots. And for the same wicked purpose, and out of a malicious desire to ingage the Kingdomes of England and Scotland in a Nationall and bloody war, he did write to the Lord *Conway* the generall of the horse, and under the said Earles command, that he should fight with the Scottish Army at the passage over the Tine, whatsoever should follow, notwithstanding that the said Lord *Conway* had formerly by letters informed him the said Earle, that his Majesties Army then under his command, was not of force sufficient to encounter the Scots, by which advice of his, he did contrary to the duty of his place betray his Majesties Army then under his command, to apparent danger and losse.

All and every of which words, counsels, and actions of the said Earle of Strafford traiterously and contrary to his allegiance to our Sovereigne Lord the King, and with an intencion and endeavour to alienate and withdraw the hearts and affections of the Kings liege people of all his Realmes from his Majesty, and to set a division between them, and to ruine and destroy his Majesties said Kingdomes. For which they doe further impeach him the said *Thomas* Earle of Strafford of high Treason against our Sovereigne Lord the King, his Crowne and dignity.

**FINIS.**

